BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1853.....NO. 49.

One square, [illegible] insertions,.....$ 75
One [illegible],.....1 00
Do. do. 2 [illegible],.....1 25
Do. do. 3 [illegible],.....1 50
Do. do. 6 months,.....3 00
Do. do. 1 do.,.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do.,.....8 00
Do. do. 6 do. [illegible],.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do. do.,.....20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be [illegible] charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion.

Any advertisement upon which a number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months. CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y, has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barèges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his SMALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;

20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

PREPARED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,
Especially beneficial to Turneps and all other Root Crops.
HOYT & CO., Agents,
No 134 Water Street, and 122 West St, Corner of Dey Street, New York.
A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 lbs.; barrels 150 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.
Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage, Orange, &c.
June 17th, 1853 41-3m

CLOTHING FOR THE FALL OF 1853!
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING, (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country Trade, to be found in the States.
☞ We do business on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited HANFORD & BROTHER,
29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House.) N. Y.
N. B. We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in the country. RUBBER CLOTHING at the lowest market rates. [June 17th, '53.—41-3m

WANT TO SELL—10,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.
July 1 WILKINSON & ESLER.

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from *us* soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.

In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.
Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.
Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst., formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3. P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork;	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bwcen Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Etes;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Boraige;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked fronts;	Plaid and Striped do.;
do. morning do.	Jaconet and Cambric;
Neck, Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
do. silk Mits and do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Col'd " " " do.	
Cotton " " do.	
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
The undersigned respecfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Philadelphia.
CAPT. CHAS. H. MILLER, having leased this well-known establishment and refurnished it in modern style, would inform the public, that they will find the accommodations of a very superior character in every respect.
Capt. Miller's reputation as a host is well known everywhere, and he is determined it shall lose nothing by his future efforts. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranted to all who may favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, May 2, 1853 37-3m

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 16-tf

PINE APPLES AND LEMONS. For sale at
July WILKINSON & ESLER'S.

General Notices.

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, } 43-tf
August 5, 1853.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE following property, viz:
COMMERCIAL STEAM SAW MILL, now in complete order, lying on the opposite side of the river from and within the limits of the town of Wilmington; attached to the Mill is a Water Lot 190 feet front on the river, running back 450 feet, adjoining which is a Wharf 300 feet front, running back to the Mill Timber Pen, 750 feet on the river, 200 feet deep. NINETY ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, beginning 450 feet from the line of the Mill property, adjoining the causeway opposite the Depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, running with the causeway to Alligator Creek, distance one half mile.
ONE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Fourth and Nunn streets.
ONE TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of Jumping Run, one mile and a half from town, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES.
TWENTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOWS, all accustomed to Mill work. These negroes are all young and valuable.
THE BRIG KATE HEATH, 190 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened.
Three-fourths of the New York packet schooner IRA BREWSTER.
BRIG CAPE FEAR, 200 tons burthen, 5 years old, and recently zinced.
My health being bad, and anxious to leave for the South this fall, will dispose of the above property on the most favorable terms. M. COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., 30th July, 1853 47-tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
I WOULD suggest to the traveling public visiting Charleston, not to fail in calling on our friend, James Hurst, proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel, corner of King and Society streets. The good Cherry found therein, is second to nothing but the urbanity of its host, and the uniform good and unaffected tone of its society, being open to all ranks of travelers, who, indeed, constitute the great number of geusts. There prevails, in a great degree, that freedom of action and behaviour so essentially calculated to place travelers at their ease. Joined to a splendid improvement, made by the present proprietor, there is to be found on his table all the delicacies of the season. The servants are selected by himself, and are noted for their civility and attention. In fact, you will always find Hurst particularly determined to give ease and comfort to those who may favor him with their patronage; and I think there will be none found to regret the comforts of their home. A TRAVELER.
Aug. 5, 1853. 48-3t*

$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber's residence, near Long Creek Bridge, on the 4th inst., his negro man SAM, aged about 28 or 29 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; dark complected, slick smooth skin, has a high forehead, with a small scar on the same, thick lips, white teeth, and drooping shoulders. Had on when he left, broad striped pants; shirt made of yellow homespun, with a large pleat in front, and a black broadcloth cap, with a glazed front, heavy brogan shoes. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has relatives. He was raised by Mr. Daniel Anderson, on the North East river, and was purchased by Mr. David Rivenbark from Mr Anderson, and afterwards bought by the subscriber from Mr. Rivenbark.
The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his safe confinement in New Hanover Jail.—And an additional sum of $50 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.
July 8th, 1853 260-1t—45-tf] LOTT CROOM, Jr.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C, respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following town lots and tracts of land, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851 and the costs of advertising:

No. of Lots.	Situation.	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
1	Chesnut st. continued,	Lewis Collins,	$2 65
½	Bet. Mulberry & Walnut	Neill Clark,	8 59
1	Market st. continued,	Wm. Holden,	6 53
1	Third street,	Ann Hines,	1 45
1	Front street,	Mrs. John Hill,	23 93
1	Front and Dock streets,	Est. of John Hill,	52 68
1	Third street,	Eli V. Kelly,	49 80
1	Mulberry & Red Cross streets,	Est. of Wm. C. Lord,	15 66
1	4th & Boundary street,	Wm. Morris,	45 87
1	Front street,	J. T. Morris, for children	22 50
1	Market street,	Jas. F. McRee, Jr.,	45 13
1	4th and Harnet st.,	R. Quince, Trustee,	12 90
1	Market st. continued,	do. for Mrs. Lippitt	17 45
1	Third street,	J. H. Rothwell,	67 07
1	Market st. continued,	C. H. Rhodes,	3 69
1	Market st.,	Peter Smith,	70 24
½	East part of the town,	F. Swann, for daughter	5 56
1	Second st.,	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	Dock street,	Henrietta Urquhart,	39 45
1	Second street,	Mrs. Haynes Waddell,	38 27
Acres.			
550	Middle Sound District,	Mary Mott,	17 09
997	Rocky Point Dstrict,	L. H. Bowden,	5 84
1042	do. do.	John R. McLendon,	13 34
640	do. do.	Wm. Robitzsch,	5 79
970	So. Washington Dist.	John J. Moore,	12 12
400	Caintuck District,	James M. Flinn,	3 36
150	do. do.	F. J. Pridgen,	1 24

OWEN FENNELL, late Sheriff.
Wilmington, June 15, '53 [Adv. $17 50] 253-1t—43-ts

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second Instalment of 25 per cent will be due on the 20th of July, 1853. H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas.
June 27, 1853 42-9t

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT
R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33½ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering
March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his place, lying five miles west of Jacksonville, Onslow County, and about 4 miles from New River, containing 640 Acres, more or less, and consisting of good Turpentine and Farming lands. The improvements comprise a new Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-Buildings, &c. The place is well watered and healthy. It will be sold on a credit for good notes with appoved security. Apply to
May 19, 1853—37-3m WILLIAM E. SHIVER.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 18th, 1853. W-1y

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	" "	Extra;
5,000 "	" "	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;
100 "	" Yellow,	"
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C, August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 pap-spoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C., } October 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1853.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

The Raleigh District.

We do not pretend, as Democrats, to conceal our mortification at finding that so strong a Democratic District as the above, is to be represented, or rather misrepresented, for the next two years, by a gentleman of political views directly opposed, on many questions, to the majority of his constituents; but find some consolation in knowing that the grand result, so far as a preponderance on the floor of the House of Representatives is concerned, can, in no wise, be effected by this exceptional case, and in hoping and believing that such an occurrence will put an end to the dissensions of the Democratic party in the Metropolitan District, by impressing upon the minds of its members the necessity of harmony and strict organization, for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such an affair.

Mr. Venable is a gentleman, whom, spite of his faults and weaknesses, we have always been inclined to like and respect,—personally, at least,—and regretted deeply his course upon Bennet's Land Bill—a course which we so little expected from him, that, without examining the reported votes, we put him down as opposed to it in common with the great body of his party at the South, and only thought of seeing into the matter when the Fayetteville Observer pointed out our error. This, combined with Mr. Venable's subsequent course in the canvass, is what caused us regret—we feel none for his defeat, which we hope will teach a lesson of Democratic harmony, while his election would have offered a premium upon false principles and disorganizing conduct.—If the course of the party and its presses in Mr. Venable's District be censurable for aught, it is for an undue leniency towards him; for an unwillingness to stigmatise his political course as strongly and as *promptly* as it deserved—certainly not for undue severity. There are, in each and every District, peculiar difficulties, which only those resident among them, and cognizant of their character and magnitude, can fully appreciate; and these should be properly understood by all inclined to cast any reflections upon the course of the party in the fourth District. One thing is now evident, of which we here at a distance had no means of judging—Mr. Lewis was evidently a weak and unpopular candidate, and this foisting themselves upon the party by unpopular or incompetent men, is the difficulty against which Conventions were intended to provide.

However, we are not without a hope, almost amounting to a certainty, that the untiring efforts of the Democrats of the 1st District have been crowned with success, and that Dr. Shaw will fill the blank in the Democratic delegation, caused by the failure to elect a Democrat in the Raleigh District. The second and seventh Districts are true to their colors, and of course the third is. So we have held our own, and if unfortunate circumstances have paralyzed for a time the efforts of the good party men of the fourth District, we have a sort of grim pleasure in knowing that our Whig friends have a sort of sore place in Clingman's District. So let us rejoice and take it easy, since it rains too hard to go out of doors.

Mr. Lewis.

A gentleman by this name was a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. A. W. Venable was another; and both claimed to be Democrats.—Mr. Lewis occupied what we looked upon as the true Democratic ground, and Mr. Venable did not. So, upon principle, we felt bound to desire the election of Mr. Lewis. Of his popularity or other qualities, beyond the fact that his ground on the land question was the true one, we knew nothing, and pretended to know nothing. Our support, so far as it went, was purely upon principle, and therefore would be again given, should the same difficulty occur. But the difficulty to which we have alluded in another article on this subject, was the fact that Mr. Lewis being in the field as the supporter of the principles of the regular Democratic party, could not be set aside without widening the unfortunate breach already existing in the Raleigh District; while at the same time, his unpopularity and want of political experience, unfitted him for being the champion of an imperilled cause. *His* defeat is put down to the cause which he advocated, and the public mind is abused by a false issue thus made. It is for these and other good reasons that we contend that no man should be allowed to push himself upon a party as its champion, unless called to that position by those in whose name he acts, who may then be regarded as triumphing or being defeated with him, and not otherwise.

Don't be Uneasy.

Our good and amiable friends of the Wilmington Herald and Fayetteville Observer, are quite clamorous in their interrogatories with regard to our position in connection with the views announced in the speeches of Mr. Davis, and other members of the Cabinet, on the occasion of the Presidential visit to New York, to be present at the opening of the Crystal Palace. We beg to assure them, that at the fitting time—that is to say, as soon as we get a chance to examine into the subject in all its bearings, which we have not yet done—we shall take occasion to give our views upon any and every topic which may seem to fall properly in our way, and in such a manner that our position need not be mistaken by any one not wilfully blind.

The truth about the matter is, that we have not even read the speeches of Messrs Davis, Cushing or Guthrie, about which so much is said, and we should really like to do so before answering questions about them. All in good time, gentlemen, and there is plenty of time before the next session of Congress.

New Publications.

From Whitaker, we have the following, for August: "Cassel's Natural History of the Feathered Tribes," part I.. 25 cents—63 large octavo pages handsomely illustrated

"The Popular Educator," No. 4,—about 45 octavo pages, illustrated. Price, 12½ cents.

"Illustrated History of Hungary," by Edwin L. Godkin, to be completed in eight monthly parts; 12½ cents a part.

"The Alps, Savoy and Lombardy," by Rev. Chas. Williams, to be completed in twelve monthly parts, 25 cents a part. Profusely illustrated.

"The Illustrated Magazine of Art," for August, a good number of a valuable though roughly finished work.

"The History of the Painters of all Nations," by Charles Blanc. The present number comprises a Biography of Velasquez, illustrated by engravings from his pictures.

All these are for sale by Whitaker, and published by Alexander Montgomery, Spruce st., N. Y.

Shooting Case.—We learn that a case of shooting occurred at Caintuck, in this County, on Thursday, 3d inst., resulting in the death of a man named Daniel Johnson, from the effects of shot fired by Henry Barnhill. The affair occurred near the election ground, but arose, we learn, from causes totally unconnected with the election.

The Returns.

The First and Third Districts.—The full official returns have not yet been received from these Districts, but enough is known to place the election of Shaw and Craige, beyond the reach of a doubt. The first District gave Scott over four hundred, and was looked upon as a staunch Whig District. The election of Shaw is, therefore, a clear Democratic gain. The seventh District gave Scott 199, but was regarded as doubtful—Reid having carried it for Governor. The triumph of Craige is a fair test of the politics of the District, which is thus shown to be Democratic by over three hundred majority.

The Other Districts.—With the exception of the Metropolitan, where the Democrats lost a member by their own divisions, have gone as had been anticipated. Ruffin, regular Democrat, carrying the second, by a very large majority; Ashe, regular Democrat, carries the third District as follows:

	Ashe.	Leak.
Columbus county	491	104
Duplin	1020	213
Sampson	552	628
New Hanover	1248	244
Cumberland	919	697
Brunswick.—Ashe's majority	62	
Bladen	410	196
Robeson	596	498
Richmond	46	626
Total	5344	3206
	3206	
Ashe's majority	2138	

In the fifth District, John Kerr, Whig, is elected, there being no opposition. We have little doubt that Puryear, Whig, is elected over Boyd, Democrat,—the odds—over a thousand—were too heavy. The seventh, we have already alluded to. Clingman is elected, we believe, in the eighth. So, after all, the delegation will stand four to four, and *no* Democratic disorganizers.

It is worthy of notice, that in every District wherein the Distribution question was made a direct issue, the Democrats opposing Distribution, have not only held their own, but gained upon their opponents. Shaw carried the first District, and beat Outlaw, who had this boasted popular hobby to sustain him. Loftin, in the second, and Leak in the third, are nowhere's. Yet, how they did rant and rare, and curse and swear, wherever they dare. Well, they did—in their gizzards.

In the Seventh District, Craige had not only to stand up against an eloquent and popular opponent, but he had to encounter the opposition of such *Democrats* as Venable, Leak & Co., *and he has triumphed* over all.

How much idle prating are we hereafter to hear about this most *exceedingly popular* hobby, or its exceedingly wise promoters—the men of one idea, and that not half made up? Good men and true men have been deceived, and will continue to be deceived in matters with which they have not been called upon to make themselves fully acquainted. But if they allow themselves to be deceived twice in the same way then it is their own fault.

New Hanover County.

FOR CONGRESS.

	Ashe.	Leak.
Wilmington	442	165
Rocky Point	76	7
Masonborough	37	14
Sandy Run	83	4
Long Creek	151	25
South Washington	90	12
Middle Sound	41	1
Federal Point	8	4
Holly Shelter	70	00
Upper Black River	90	00
Lower Black River	43	3
Piney Woods	68	5
Caintuck	48	4

Clerks Elected.

The vote for Clerks of the County and Superior Courts in New Hanover, is as follows:

COUNTY COURT CLERK.

	Bunting.	Simpson.	Walker.	Bishop.
Wilmington	389	40	163	40
Rocky Point	56	21	7	00
Masonboro'	19	9	24	00
Long Creek	99	74	3	00
So. Wash'ton.	46	40	13	1
Middle Sound.	14	00	9	16
Federal Point	7	3	3	00
Sandy Run	40	9	4	33
Holly Shelter.	47	13	1	00
Up. Blk River	38	53	2	00
Low. Bk River	3	42	00	00
Piney Woods.	10	56	2	00
Caintuck	26	24	00	00

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

H. W. Foy elected over Broadhurst and Fennell, by the following vote:

Foy.	Broadhurst.	Fennell.
612	266	310

Foy's majority over both, 36.

Duplin County.—John J. Whitehead, County Court, E. P Rutledge, Superior Court Clerk.

Wayne County.—John Aycock, County Court, and Wm. C. Bryan, Superior Court Clerk.

New Hanover County.—S. R. Bunting, County Court, H. W. Foy, Superior Court Clerk.

☞ So, after all, the European difficulties have been, or are about to be disposed of without a fight, for the present. The world is getting prosy and has substituted Railroads and Steamboats as the modern expedient for thinning off its redundant population, instead of the old plan of balls and bayonets. The election is over, and all excitement pretty much at an end, for the present at least. What may arise in the future, we know not; the world must be stirred up somehow, and it would seem that it runs no risk of stagnating, not, at least, while it contains so many uneasy spirits. For our own part, we love not excitements, unless for the promotion of some good end, and conducted in a proper spirit. We like, for instance, to see people stirred up for the promotion or furtherance of some great object of mutual benefit or public utility, but not excited by mutual recrimination or personal warfare. These should be allowed to pass away as easily and as quickly as possible, and we hope that such will be the case, throughout this State, at least. Other things there are to occupy the public mind, and if not more interesting than political subjects, certainly are more so than the merely personal feelings which may grow out of election contests. So let these pass.—Here, in this District, the battle has been fought and won, and the victory is too decisive to render necessary or proper future disputes or contentions about the mere movers or subordinate actors. A mild and untroubled interim may be expected.

The Pictorials.—Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table, Gleason's and Barnum's Pictorial Papers of Saturday's date. The first illustration in Barnum's, is a view of the scene of the tragedy at Niagara Falls, with the man going over. There are also views of whale fishing on the coast of Japan, Thorwaldson's Group of Christ and the Twelve Apostles, etc., etc. Gleason's contains views of a great many places of public interest throughout the country, and contains besides, a vast amount of reading matter. 6¼ cents a piece.

Tennessee.—About one-third of the State heard from. The returns seem to indicate the election of Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who gains, so far as heard from, 1,000 on the vote for President.

The Costa Affair.

After all that has been said about maintaining the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, we fear that it is too late to do either, and the recent transactions in the harbor of Smyrna go far to prove the truth of this. The whole of the proceedings of the parties concerned go far to exhibit the contempt in which Turkish authority is held on its own soil, and its incompetence to vindicate the sacredness and neutrality of its teritory and harbors. The act of the Austrians, in forcibly and outrageously abducting the man Costa, while subject to Turkish law and upon Turkish soil, was a clear and undoubted insult, which no nation would dare to put upon another capable of defending herself; and the course which circumstances forced Lieut. Ingraham to pursue, can only be justified by the failure of Turkey to adopt the proper measures in the case; for, certainly, the very idea of the armed vessels of different nations preparing to do battle in a neutral harbor is contrary to all usage, and an insult to the sovereignty of the nation to which the harbor belongs. When a Government gets to that point that it can neither defend its soil nor its harbors, diplomacy can go but little ways in preventing its death, although it may retard its burial.

☞ The Steamship Star of the West arrived at New York on the 9th inst., with two weeks later news from California. She brings about a million of dollars of gold on freight and in the hands of passengers, and reports a million and a half on the way.

The Mining and Agricultural accounts are generally favorable. The towns of Ophir and French Corral had been destroyed by fire about the 8th ult. Loss $100,000. Lola Montez has been married to a Mr. Hall, recently of the San Francisco Whig

A Dangerous Article.—Professor Silliman says that the destruction of human life annually in this country, from the use of fluid and camphene, is greater than all the accidents by steamboats and railroads.

It is somewhat remarkable that, in this portion of North Carolina, where camphene and spirits are so generally used, and frequently in the hands of negro servants, accidents are so rare as not to be thought of, while at the North they seem to be so common and so fatal.

Alabama Election.

Charleston, Aug. 8.—Returns from the first district are unexpectedly favorable to Lockwood, whig, and it is now believed that he is elected to Congress. The whigs claim three members, Messrs. Lockwood, Abercrombie and Hale, and concede the other four to the democrats. The Legislature is democratic.

Kentucky Election.

Louisville, Aug. 9.—It is now ascertained to a certainty that Messrs. Linn Boyd, Christman, Elliott, Breckenridge and Stanton, democrats, and Messrs. Grey, Hill, Preston, Ewing and Cox, whigs, are elected to Congress, making the delegation stand as in the last Congress. The whigs have a large majority in the Legislature.

Tennessee Election.

Nashville, Aug. 9.—Complete returns from 38 counties show a gain for Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, of over 1,100 votes, and his election is conceded. The whigs, so far, gain a member of Congress, and have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Death of Col. Bliss.—According to a telegraphic despatch in the Savannah News of Saturday last, we learn that Col. Bliss, son-in-law of Gen. Taylor, died at Pascagoula, on the 5th inst., of Yellow Fever.

The Franklin Expedition.—Information of a very interesting character has been received by government, which, if correct—and it has every appearance of authenticity—may turn out to be of great importance as bearing of the fate of the missing Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin. It is to the effect that intelligence has been conveyed to the Russian government at St. Petersburgh that several of what are called glass balls have been found by the natives at the mouth of the river Obi, which falls into the Arctic basin at the seventieth parallel of latitude. The Russian authorities transmitted this information without delay to our foreign office, and a request has been despatched that some of the so-called "glass balls"—more probably bottles—may be, if possible, secured and transmitted to England.

The locality where these balls or bottles are said to have been found is precisely that to which they would probably have drifted, had they been thrown overboard or otherwise detached from Franklin's ships, in case the latter had attained a high northern latitude; for the current of the Arctic ocean sets along the Siberian towards the European coast, as is evidenced by the great quantity of drift wood, &c., found on the shore. It would, of course, be premature to arrive at the conclusion that these glass balls are relics of Franklin's expedition; but the information, crude though it be, is of too important and curious a nature to be summarily dismissed as unworthy of attention.—*London Times.*

From the Melbourne Argus, April 15.

Is Australia to become Independent?

* * * * * * *

We want freedom! With that, all would go well. To achieve this grand desideratum should be the principal object of that body which affects to represent the public. We shall get it some day, and with the so-called representatives rests the alternative of acquiring it for us by constitutional means, or leaving it to be eventually taken by a more summary process. One or other must be done, and that right early. The times brook no delay. Under ordinary circumstances we might be contented to linger along in the semi-death, social and political, which England seems to consider the proper condition for her colonial offspring; but this torpid condition, disgraceful to us as men, and doubly disgraceful to us as representatives of the vaunted race of Anglo-Saxons, is utterly incompatible with our present condition. We must be free. The main duty of our council will be to point out the mode. At present we are mere slaves—subject to the misrule, and bowing to the caprices of an irresponsible nominee, who bitter, bitter experience has taught us may be both a very bad and a very silly man.—We are slaves to all intents and purposes, and the chains are not the less galling because they are gilt with some fanciful mockery of freedom. How true is this, when the very body of whose composition we now speak, the "Legislative Council" itself—that "deliberative assembly" to whom we ought to look as the constitutional means of redress for all our grievances—that body upon which, as men knowing what freedom is, we ought to be able immediately to rely, is nothing better than an assembly deliberately packed of squatters and nominees, where the people's voice is scarcely heard, and where their few real representatives are constantly outvoted upon every great question, by the vote giving machines of the nominee master of this nation of slaves.

All this will have to change. The present state of things cannot last. A government may linger on, utterly unpopular, for a while; but the insolent defiance of public opinion, which is the grand characteristic of our present executive, carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction, and the destruction, too, of the vile system which could have organized it. A change must come, and we call upon the Legislature of Victoria seriously to beware that it come peacefully. We want no outbreak.—We hate bloodshed, whether the single murder of the gallows, or the wholesale murders of the melee; but we cannot always continue a race of slaves, and the most abject soul amongst us may rest assured that we shall not.

Chinese Language.—Who would have thought six years ago that the laws of one of the States of the Union would have to be published in English and Chinese, for general circulation? Yet so it is. The ninth section of an act passed by the California Legislature, for the collection of the foreign miners' tax, has been printed in the Chinese language, for the information of more than thirty thousand Chinese in the new State. Tong'k Achick, a Chinaman, certifies that the translation is "faithful and good."

New York, August 7th.—The Baltic arrived at noon to-day, bringing 157 passengers and Liverpool dates of July 27th. The Africa arrived out on the 24th. The Baltic passed the City of Manchester on the 26th, bound in.

The ship J. Z., of New York for Liverpool took fire at sea on July 7th, from spontaneous combustion, and was consumed.

Among the Baltic's passengers are Bishop McIlvaine, T. Butler King and M. Jullien.

Russia and Turkey.—The Turkish difficulty was considered as settled. Although the Czar's acceptance of the proposal of France and England had not been received, it was daily expected.

The vanguard of the Russians entered Bucharest on July 15th. Everything was quiet in the principalities.

The Costa affair was in *statu quo*. The St. Louis had left Smyrna. Two Austrian frigates had arrived there.

It was rumored at Constantinople that the United States are negotiating to purchase the port Marneizza.

England.—The crops in England and Ireland were generally good. There was no potato rot.

It is reported that England is negotiating with Denmark to obtain command of the entrance of the Baltic in case of a war with Russia.

France.—It is stated that the opening of the French ports to the imports of Breadstuffs is more to quiet the anxiety than from any fact of a scarcity.

Christina of Spain is in Paris intriguing to marry her daughter to Prince Napoleon.

The news concerning the crops in the south of France are favorable, particularly for corn, olives and figs. The same is the case in Cher and Normandy.

The funds are steady. The three per cents, closed at 78 fr. 20c. Four and a Halves 103 fr. 5c.

India and China.—The Indian Mail had arrived at Trieste with Hong Kong dates of June 7th, Calcutta 16th, and Bombay of the 20th.

The Chinese Empire had been divided and Nankin declared independent of the Tartar dynasty. At Canton great anxiety was felt and apprehensions entertained of a rising of the people.

Trade in India was dull.

The British had made no advance on Ava.

The steamer Laurington was lost on her passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong. Her crew and passengers were savad.

Austria.—A despatch from Vienna of the 22d, states that a conspiracy had just been discovered and 47 persons, including several students, had been arrested.

The differences between Austria and Switzerland had been nearly settled.

Accident.—We learn that Mr. Sylvanus Brown, living in the lower end of Moore county, lost his life on Friday the 25th ult., in the following manner:—He had been engaged in digging a Well, and had got into the bucket, holding to the rope, for the purpose of being drawn out. When near the top, he let go the rope with the intention of taking hold of the top part of the curb, but missing his aim and fell back into the Well, a distance of about fifty feet, crushing his arm and shoulder and fracturing the skull. He lived only two hour after the accident.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

The W. W. Shackelford.—We take great pleasure in bringing to the favorable notice of the public this admirable boat. She was built by Mr. Joseph S Addison of Charleston, and is upon a new model, her greatest width being abaft the centre. Her performances since she has been in service at the Bar as a pilot boat, not only meet the sanguine expectations of her owner in holding her own by the side of the other boats, but have put her out of the line of competition. What is most remarkable she exhibits her good qualities in every style of sailing whether with a free wind, a head wind or before the wind, she acknowledges no equal in skimming over the waters of the dark blue sea.

We congratulate her enterprising owner, Capt. Lachicotte, upon his success in obtaining so superior a craft with which to battle with the elements in the arduous and hazardous business he pursues. She is thirty tons burthen, and her Captain is ready to stake five hundred dollars against any boat of her size that is ready to contest her bottom.

[*Pee Dee Times, 2d inst.*]

The Aztecs in England.—The Aztec children, who attracted so much notice in this city, are creating quite a sensation in London. Both Dr. Latham and Professor Owen have critically examined them, and both have arrived, in the main, at similar conclusions Professor Owen thinks the boy about twelve years old and the girl from seven to nine. He repudiates the idea that they are either a new species, or genuine types of any existing race of American Indians, but regards them as merely examples of impeded developments in individuals belonging possibly to a mixed and degraged Indo-Spanish race. Dr. Latham coincides in these opinions, but goes even further in his specifications. He considers that they are the children of parents of ordinary size, and not the offspring of dwarfs like themselves. He thinks it probable, however, that in consequence of the degradation of the race from which they sprung, other individuals, more or less similar to them, exist in the same region. They are not Aztecs he holds, but decendants of an older race. The popular account of their discovery, in an ancient city, untrodden heretofore by Europeans gain no credence from either him or Professor Owen. It is the unanimous opinion of all the scientific men in London, who have examined the children, that no nation of people so low in intelligence could exist.

The Expedition to the Amazon.

The note of Lieut. Porter, denying that he has obtained a furlough for two years, and been placed in command of a squadron fitting out for the Amazon, is not regarded by the Washington correspondent of the Republic and others correspondents from Washington, as settling the matter that no efforts are making to get up an expedition for a purpose of going to the Amazon river. The statement is, that Lieut. Porter had been consulted about it, until his attention was called to the illegality of it. Satisfied that it was illegal, he promptly abandoned it. The correspondent of the Republic thus explains what was done:

This subject involves more than the public are aware. Prominent merchants of New York are desirous of opening trade with the countries watered by the tributaries of the Amazon. They argued that Peru, Ecuader, Bolivia, and Venezuela, owning these tributaries, have a right to use the great highway of the Amazon to get out to sea; and, upon the invitation to those countries, they propose to vindicate that right by forcibly passing the Brazillian jurisdiction. Armed with this argument and an armful of Vattel, showing the rights of Peru, &c, to navigate the Amazon, Lieut. Porter—the New York merchants at the head of the movement—and other parties interested, held a consultation in this city not long since, and presented the project to the Government, asking its sanction to their proceedings, Lieut. Porter declaring his readiness to fight against any odds if his country would but say it was right so to do. The subject was fully considered in Cabinet session, and the answer to the expeditionests was, that, however perfect the right of Peru and the other countries named, it was by no means clear that they could transfer that right to another Power, and that before the proposed expedition could be legal, those engaged in it would have to denationalize themselves, become subjects of Peru or Ecuador or Bolivia, when, of course, they would loose their right to protection by the United States. At this point, I believe, Lieut. Porter broke off his active connection with the project.

Persecution after Death.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer amusingly complains that Clay, Calhoun and Webster, who were teased with all sorts of questions from abolitionists in their lives, are not spared even after their death—but summoned to a hundred table legs every night, and made to answer the most ridiculous questions and in the most ridiculous way.

A Wisconsin lawyer is said to have commenced an address to the Court in the following style: "The Court will please observe that the gentleman from the East has given them a very learned speech.—He has roamed with old Romulus, soaked with old Socrates, ripped with Euripides, and canted with old Cantharides; but what, your honor, does he know of the laws of Wisconsin?"

A Broad Hint.—"Doctor," said a waggish parishoner of good old Parson F—— to him one day, "I think that I must have a pew nearer the desk than where I now sit." "Why," says the parson, "can't you hear well where you are?" "O yes," was the reply, "but that aint it. The fact is, there are so many people between me and the pulpit, that by the time what you say gets back to where I am, it is so [illegible]

Opening of Trade with Japan.

We have been surprised (says the Journal of Commerce) at the confidence felt by some of the officers of the Japan expedition that they should succeed in effecting a commercial arrangement with that country, hitherto closed to the commerce of Christendom, except Holland, and to the latter under many restrictions. Perhaps the annexed paragraph from a California paper will throw some light upon the subject:

"A business transaction took place a few days since that is likely to be productive of important results in the history of the commercial world. A purchase of 100,000 pounds of rice was made by one of our most respectable Chinese merchants, which it is proposed to ship to Japan on board the ship Hamilton, which is now under Chinese colors, having been purchased from her American owners by two wealthy Chinese merchants. The Chinese have long been on trading terms with the Japanese, and their vessels are allowed to enter their ports and trade. The undertaking is a novel one, and, in the event of its succeeding, it would not require the foresight of a prophet to predict a very sudden increase in the mercantile marine of China, which would soon be able to show as handsome a fleet of clippers as any nation in the world. It would not be strange were it to happen that the opening of the ports of Japan should be brought about by the Chinese who have settled in California. Indeed, we are strongly inclined to the belief that such will be the case, and that the world will yet have to acknowledge themselves indebted to California for it all. The powerful changes going on throughout the world—the result of the gold discoveries—are every day becoming more and more apparent, and it would not be presumptive to suppose that the ports of Japan would be as free to the world before three years, as are those of China now."

The Feeling among the Mussulmans.

We have before alluded to the zeal amounting to fanaticism which is said to prevail among the Mussulmans of Asiatic Turkey in view of the prospect of an invasion of the religious authority of the Porte over its own subjects. It will be seen by the following extract from a Constantinople letter that a similar feeling prevails in the Turkish capital, and probably among the Mahometans of all quarters. The Emperor of Russia has appealed to the religious fanaticism of his soldiers and people, and will probably succeed in arousing their passions to a degree of intensity which only such an appeal can excite. But he will be met in a similar spirit, and if war breaks out it will be a war of religions and of races, and will be remorseless and bloody:

"The diplomatic circles now speak of nothing but the intervention of Austria in the great dispute between Russia and Turkey, and the imminent danger of the occupation of the Danubian provinces, of which you will probably receive information before this letter reaches you. Meantime a great Mussulman movement is going on among the masses. The price of arms in the Bezestan has risen enormously, and the military preparations on the part of Turkey have far exceeded all anticipation. It seems as if the huge slumbering empire was about to shake off her rusty shackles, and make a gigantic effort to resist foreign invasion. As time presses, this warlike Mussulman feeling grows in intensity, and as fresh offers of assistance in men, arms and money come pouring in from remote corners of the empire, it becomes more and more doubtful how far *the peaceful counsels* of foreign ambassadors will influence the Turkish cabinet. At Cæsarea, where 20,000 students for the office of the priesthood are assembled, war is preached from every mosque, and the students parade the streets with banners, crying, 'War with the Russians! and death to the Giaour!' and the reports of the different consuls in the interior speak of the same zeal and enthusiasm for the cause of Islam."

Washington's Wealth—The Mount Vernon Estate.

The following extract is taken from an old book published by Russel & West, Boston, in the year 1800 entitled "Washington's Political Legacies," and dedicated by the editors to Mrs. Martha Washington:

"General Washington was at one time probably one of the greatest land-holders in the United States. His annual receipt from his estates amounted in 1796 to four thousand pounds sterling. His property, at the same period, was estimated to be worth one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling, which is a very large sum in federal money, and was considered a very great fortune at that early day in this country for any one man to possess.

"His estate at Mount Vernon alone was *computed* in 1787 to consist of nine thousand acres *of land*, of which enough was in cultivation to produce, in a single year, ten thousand bushels of corn and seven thousand bushels of wheat. In a succeeding year he raised two hundred lambs, sowed twenty seven bushels of flaxseed, and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes. He desisted, it was said, from planting tobacco, which was then extensively raised in Virginia, for the purpose of setting an example, by employing his extensive means in the introduction and fostering of such articles of domestic use and necessity as would ultimately tend to the best advantage of his country. His domestics, at the same time, were industriously employed in manufacturing woollen cloth and linen in sufficient quantities to clothe his numerous household which numbered nearly one thousand persons."

A Family Paper.

The Homer (La.) Advocate notices the first number of a new paper, entitled the "Woodsman," published semi-occasionally in Athens, the sister city of Homer:

The editor, "Dr. Faust," has placed at the head of his columns the appropriate and striking motto: "Catching before Hanging." Subscribers are taken "for life" at $4; for one year at 50 cents. Advertisements are inserted "on living terms, yearly or always," as may suit the patron. But the city of ancient renown is, we fear, unfortunately situated for the publication of a newspaper, for, says the editor, "the United States mail carrier arrives every Friday and Saturday, unless professionally absent"—that is "drunk!"

We agree with the Advocate that so long as "Dr. Faust" can manufacture at home articles like that below given, he will have little need of news from abroad:

"Athens is one of the few villages in North Louisiana that excel creation for gourds and luxuries generally. We are blessed with a healthy atmosphere, clear, cool and limpid water that flows in abundance over sparkling sands from the *fountain* heads that never dry. We are free from frogs, mosquitoes, fleas and blue devils; also from the malaria, breeding disease and death, that arise from your eternal swamps and overflowed bogs, where alligators breed and mud turtles have their being. We have fruits of the most delicious kinds. We expect the ingathering of a rich harvest from our fields, as all nature looks as though it would shortly shed tears on the just and the unjust. Our village has one hotel, several inhabitants, one store, two deadfalls, one smithshop and a shelter, together with a post office and a patent drug store. In addition to our many advantages already enumerated, we are graciously blest with as fine a crop of ticks as any other country south of Mason and Dixon's line can boast of. They are an insect of the most insinuating manners, and possessed of the elements of a high order of talents. They are fully graduated in all the requisites of a savage appetite. As soon as they are conscious of being, they are capable of making the acquaintance of and with anything on the shortest possible notice. Besides all which, they are the poor man's companion as well as the rich, bestowing on him the luxury of scratching as he pleases, and the rich cannot rid him of said luxury. Therefore Athens is a great place."

Year of Pestilence.—For the *year past* the yellow fever has been raging with *great virulence* on the coast of South America and in *a number* of the West India islands. At the Island of Hayti, probably not less than one hundred American officers and seamen have died, besides a large number of the inhabitants. At Jamaica, Demerara, Antigua, &c., it has been very fatal. The West India English fleets has lost many seamen, and several valuable officers, of the disorder. In one case a British steamer lost seventy-five men. In Cuba the cholera and yellow fever together have carried off thousand. On the coast of South America, Rio Janeiro has been visited, the British Consul, among others, falling a victem to the dreadful disorder. At Bahia, also, it has been quite fatal, and at last it has reached New Orleans. It is suggested that the precautionary measures of purging the northern cities of all its nuisances should be adopted at once.

Ostriches must be cheap birds to keep. Those at the hippodrome live on gun flints and rusty nails.—A fresh spike is a delicious morsel, while an old hinge, with a little oil on it, is fought for with as much earnestness as a pair of aldermen would exhibit over a bowl of green turtle.

Nicholas,

EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

Nicholas I, Pawlowitsch, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, is the third son of the Emperor Paul and his second wife, Mary, (Sophia Dorothy,) of Wurtemburg. He was born July 6, 1796, and was educated under the direction of his mother, by Gen. Landsdorf, with the assistance of other tutors, for special departments of instruction, among whom were the famous philologist Adeburg, and Councillor Stork, who imparted to his pupil the elements of political economy. The Grand Duke devoted himself with peculiar ardor to the military sciences, in which he evinced considerable aptitude, especially in the art of fortification. He also manifested an early preference for music, and progressed so far as to compose a number of military marches, which are said not to want merit. After the establishment of a general peace, and when it was hoped that all European States, restored to a firm basis, were entering upon a normal path, he visited several foreign countries, and traveled as far as England.—When a young man, about the year 1815, he lived in London as one of the Dukes of Russia. Traveling only for amusement or improvement, he made a conspicuous figure at Allmack's, in the waltz, which about that time made its way into the parlors of English nobility.

On his return to Russia he hastened to acquaint himself with the condition of his expected inheritance, visiting all the provinces and residing for some time in their chief cities. On the 13th of July, 1817, he espoused Charlotte, eldest daughter of Frederick William III. of Prussia. This lady, who was born July 13th, 1798, at once embraced the Greek religion and took the name of Alexandra Feodorowna.

The news of the death of Alexander, his brother, which took place December 1, 1825, was the signal for the outbreak of a conspiracy, long projected and widely ramified, whose leaders were found principally in the army. The insurrection took place under the very eye of the imperial family, in the great square before the Winter Palace, but through the cowardice, and perhaps treachery, of one of the conspirators, Nicholas was enabled to defeat it, and having delivered five of the leaders to the executioner, banished the remainder to the mines of Siberia. Upon hearing of his brother's decease, Nicholas took the oath of fidelity to his brother Constantine, who was at Warsaw, and imposed the same upon all his troops. Although the Senators, conforming to the directions of Alexander, had opened the sealed packet which had been entrusted to them with the injunction to preserve it intact until the Emperor's death, and had found in it the abdication of Constantine, and the peremptory order of Alexander to proclaim Nicholas Emperor, the Grand Duke hesitated to avail himself of this authorization to assume power, alleging that such a resolution on the part of his brother could not be valid if made during the life of their father. But Constantine, who had received intelligence of Alexander's death several days before his brother, sent a number of letters to his family, in which he renewed his renunciation of the sovereign dignity, and declared that he acknowledged Nicholas only as Emperor of all the Russias. In a manifesto published December 24th, 1825, Nicholas published an authentic relation of the circumstances which had called him to the throne, and the next day received the oath of fidelity.

When the present Emperor ascended the throne of his brother, he was just in the prime of manhood. Nicholas, the son of Paul," as he is universally called, is of commanding stature, and may be ranked among the handsomest men in Europe. When the whole of his body guards is reviewed, consisting of sixty thousand of the picked men of the Empire, the eye of the spectator seeks in vain to find any one worthy of comparison with him for figure, for manly beauty, or for majesty of mien. When he commands, the deep sonorous tones of his voice reverberate among the voices of his numerous commanders, like the heavy notes of an organ. Few princes have borne a more unblemished moral character. A stern lover of justice, when not interfering with his own pretensions or interests, he has endeavored to enforce its rigid administration according to the Russian code. But with all this, he entertains the most exalted idea of the sacredness of his own prerogative and divine right; is haughty, unscrupulous in his means; severe, vindictive, and eager to advance the grandeur of Russia, even at the cost of the lives, the liberties, and the happiness of his subjects.

Much has been said about the external personal appearance of Nicholas. He is as vain glorious of it as any dandy. The glance of his large, blue-greenish, crystal like, limpid eyes, pierces through and through as with the points of two freezing icicles. A cold pang seizes one's whole being on receiving their full glare.

During his reign the system of secret police was remodelled, and soon became the most perfect the world had ever seen. Thousand of agents and spies, clothed with power, are engaged in its service. No family in the land is free from the watchful care of the government emissaries, and even when the Russian travels abroad, this surveillance follows him like a shadow. Though the army of this great country had for years been the special object of interest to the government, Nicholas perfected the immense machine. Neither pains nor expense were spared to adopt the improvements made in military science. Wherever they originated, they were without hesitation adopted, and perfected by the skill and experiments of the Czar's officers. The Emperor is the military head of two hundred and fifty thousand horse, and five hundred thousand infantry.

Although the Emperor has devoted a great portion of his life to the study of military exercise, still he was never destined to shine as an able general.—Indeed, not one of his family ever displayed any high capacity for military sciences. Nicholas never had a good eye for judging distances. Thus, during the first campaign against the Turks, in 1828, he sought to earn military laurels by the sureness of his eye in matters of siege and fortification. The Russian troops surrounded the impregnable fortress, Schoumla the key to the Balkan mountains. Nicholas pointed out the spot where the heavy ordnance was to be posted to open the fire on the fortress—and the bullets fell half way from the walls. His capacity as commander has never risen above that of directing the various manœuvres of a single regiment of cavalry. The movements of two regiments combined are too much for him. During the above mentioned campaign in Turkey, Nicholas joined the army, commanded by Field Marshal Prince Wittgenstein, interfering continually, as we have been told, with its military operations. To this untimely interference the unhappy results of this first campaign were due. The next year the command was transferred to Field Marshal Diebitsch. The first condition in accepting it was, that both the Imperial brothers, Nicholas and Michael, should remain at home, and keep quiet. Nicholas, grown wise by the previous year's experience, acceded to the demand. The results were known. The army crossed the Balkan, took Adrianople, and there the treaty, bearing that name, was signed. Diebitsch earned the surname of Zabalkanski (the Crosser of the Balkan.)

Capital punishment, which was abolished in Russia by the Empress Elizabeth, with the exception of the sentences of court martial, was restored during the reign of the present Czar. All his good qualities for good and for evil appeared when he ascended the throne. He was at first very cautious in his movements, and endeavored to surround himself with honest men, if possible. His councillors, as it afterwards appeared, were not all honest; some of them being intriguing rascals, whom he summarily dismissed from their offices, and sentenced them to be confined in the mines of Siberia.

From the day of his first ascending to the throne, all his thoughts have been to intensify and direct the power which he has inherited. In striving to attain this end, no difficulty has been too great to be surmounted, no cruelty too atrocious to be employed. He is the centre and soul of his government, and probably does all that one man's industry can do to advance the social welfare of his nation, as far as may be compatible with his general policy, but he will have no coadjutor in this work. His primitive tendency was to be a reformer, to give a new and refreshing impulse to the nation, and to awaken its intellect and powers. The first steps were successful; the nation saw a new light, a new era dawning before it. Nicholas proclaimed the supremacy of the law over his own will, and his star rose and shone more brilliantly than before. The last campaigns with Turkey, Poland and Hungary, proved to him highly successful and lucrative. From those conquests the people believed in him, and he believed that his mission was to be the conductor of his people into light and civilization. In Persia, Greece, Germany, Austria, and above all, Turkey, his diplomacy has ever been active, and pre-eminently sagacious and successful. The European events of the last few years have immensely increased the influence of the Czar on the continent, and have constituted him the pillar and groundwork of Autocratic government from the Vistula to the Rhine.

Reserving the Right of Passage.

A young Kentuckian, once came to Boston for the purpose of learning the science of medicine. He was tall and athletic, shrewd, apt, and intelligent, with "a sprinkling" of waggishness. He was inducted into the Charity Hospital, and a room in the third story given him as a study. On entering into his new quarters, he was introduced to a young French gentleman occupying the room, also a student. The young Frenchman, it seems, was very frank in his manners, courteous, yet cold, and he thus addressed his companion:

"Sir, I am indeed pleased to see you, and hope that we may prove mutually agreeable; but, in order that this may be the case, I will inform you that I have had several former room mates, with none of whom I could ever agree; we could never pursue our studies together. This room contains two beds; as the oldest occupant, I claim the one nearest the window."

The Kentuckian assented.

"Now," said the Frenchman, "I'll draw a boundary line between our territories, and we shall each agree not to encroach upon the other's rights," and taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, he made the mark of division, midway, from one side of the room to the other. "Sir," he added, "I hope you have no objection to this treaty."

"None in the world, sir," answered the stranger; "I am perfectly satisfied with it." He then sent down for his baggage, and both students sat down with their books.

The Frenchman was soon deeply engaged, while "Old Kentuck" was watching him, and thinking what a queer genius he must be, and how he might "fix" him.

Thus things went on until dinner time came.—The bell was rung; the Frenchman popped up, adjusted his cravat, brushed up his whiskers and moustaches, and essayed to duart.

"Stand, sir!" said the stranger, suddenly placing himself, with a toe to the mark, directly in front of the French student, "If you cross that line you are a dead man."

The Frenchman stood pale with astonishment.—The Kentuckian moved not a muscle of his face. Both remained in silence for some moments, when the Frenchman exclaimed:

"Is it possible that I did not reserve the right of passage?"

"No, sir, indeed you did not; and you pass this line at your peril."

"But how shall I get out of the room?"

"There is the window, which you *reserved* to yourself; you may use that; but you pass not that door—*my* door, which you generously left me."

The poor Frenchman was fairly caught. He was in a quandary, and made all sorts of explanations and entreaties. The Kentuckian took compassion on him, and thinking that going out of a third story window was not "what it was cracked up to be," said to his new friend:

"Sir, in order that we may be *mutually agreeable*, I'll rub out that hateful chalk line, and let you pass."

The Frenchman politely thanked him, and since the settlement of that "boundary question," they have been the very best friends.

☞There is a stage in human existence for which no distinct name has yet been given, a sort of half way between boys and men, on the one side, and girls and woman on the other. This phase of existence has generally been chosen by poets for the heroes and heroines, but for what especial reason none but themselves know; for however pleasant this state of existence may be to those passing through it, it is anything but agreeable to others who come in contact with them. The girl-woman is doubtless a pretty creature enough, but there is such unnaturalness about her—a trying to appear something she is not. She has thrown off the frank simplicity of girl-hood without being able to assume with ease and grace the dignity of womanhood; she eschews pantaletts and short frocks; and instead of letting her hair fall in ringlets over her shoulders, or tying it in braids, she combs it back behind her ears and winds it up in a ball at the back of her head, because it looks matronly. If a gentleman should sit beside her, she is evidently delighted, but is very much embarrassed if he happens to enter into conversation. She does not like to talk about skipping ropes, or dolls, but she knows nothing else; she is highly tickled at matrimonial allusions, and doats on babies; she seems in a state of perpetual embarrassment for fear she should say or do something which would be incompatible with her newly fledged dignity of womanhood.

A VISION.—One sultry summer day, having fallen into a doze over "Plutarch's Lives," methought I was suddenly transported to the regions of the dead, where, as I wandered about seeking some of my old friends, my attention was suddenly arrested by a loud clamour of voices that seemed to come from persons engaged in hot contention, and attracted the attention of Rhodomanthus, who presides over the Supreme Court in that unexplored region. On inquiring the cause of the disturbance, he was informed that it originated in a dispute between Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Tamerlane, Nadir Schah and Napoleon Bonaparte, as to which was the greatest hero and conquerer. The judge directed them all to be called before him and ordered them to set forth their pretensions in as few words as possible.

"I conquered Gaul and Britain, and finally laid all Italy at my feet," said Julius Cæsar.

"And I conquered Asia, and shut up the representative of the Prophet in an iron cage," said Tamerlane.

"And I conquered Persia, Armenia and Hindostan," said Nadir Schah.

"And I conquered Italy, Germany and Prussia, laid Europe at my feet, and subjected France to my sway," said Napoleon Bonaparte.

"And I conquered the world," said Alexander.

"Very well," said the judge. "You are all great conquerors, but I will show you a greater."

Accordingly he beckoned to a tall, majestic figure, standing apart, contemplating the scene with calm indifference, who advanced and stood erect before the great judge of mankind.

"Here," exclaimed Rhodomanthus, "Here is the conqueror, greater than the desolators of nations, and the subjugators of Empires, who, after giving freedom to his country, and emancipating a world, overcame his ambition and conquered himself!" It was Washington.—*Pen and Pencil.*

CRYING BABIES.—A writer in the Eufanla *Spirit of the South*, thinks he has discovered a remedy for Baby Crying. Here it is in his own words:

The remedy I propose for this nuisance is a very simple one—one which I have tried with such entire success, that when I succeed in getting my wife's hearty co-operation, I expect my children to be so well behave and amiable, that a bachelor, even a rusty crusty old one, will not be able to visit my "family circle," without being led to abhor his condition, and try to get married right off. The remedy is this:—Let the child always lose instead of gain by crying. When you refuse the child, don't yield afterwards because it cries—even if you have changed your mind, don't change your conduct till it has got in a good humor—don't tell it if it stops crying it shall have it—don't promise some equivalent on condition of its stopping. In a word, let the child know that crying and fretting never does any good, that you will and must govern.

Men and women too, are but children of a larger growth. If the parent by calmly telling the child it could not have what it wanted, giving the child the certainty that it *could not* get it, just as absolute a feeling of certainty as the one we have that we can't go to the moon, or can't change lead into gold, or do any other impossible thing, the child would no more mourn over his impossibility, than we mourn over ours.

TEA-TABLE CHAT.—"Mrs. Simpkins, did you ever see a more beautiful girl than Miss Watkins? So vivacious, so spiritual, so everything that is agreeable and captivating; and then, what a figure and complexion!—the former like Juno's, while the latter possesses all the gaiety and freshness of the rose." "Of her spirituality, Mrs. Sharp, I have nothing to remark, as I never notice such wantonness; but as you say, her complexion is remarkably fresh and rose like, but what wonder is there connected with that?—a complexion that is renewed four times a week ought to be fresh."

Just here, Miss Watkins was seen to approach.—It is not necessary to mention that Mrs. Simpkins immediately subsided into a smile, and received the aforesaid Miss Watkins with many protestations that her society had afforded her some of the happiest moments of her life. Great hypocrites, those tea drinkers—well, they are.

"The First Sword of Spain."

From Willis's residence in Spain, we copy the following description of Montes, the "first sword of Spain:"

It would be scarcely pardonable to take my leave of Madrid, without some reference to the bull-fights of the famous season of 1850. Not that there is anything new to be said or sung upon the subject, in the general—nor that I propose to say or sing what has been heard so often before; but that the veteran Montes, "the first sword of Spain," returned, during my visit, to the scene of his triumph which he had for six years deserted, and his advent was an epoch in the annals of tauromachy. When it began to be rumored that he was coming, the newspapers were wild, and the people in ecstacy. He brought with him his nephew, the famous *Chiclanero*; and the Duke of Veraguas, a grandee of Spain and the lineal descendant of Columbus, was one of the attorneys who contracted on their part with the directors of the Plaza. A procession of the fancy, noble and gentle, went out to meet him as he drew near Madrid, and, after feasting and congratulations, he entered the city in triumph. His first appearance was on the afternoon of Easter Sunday—a special honor to the day. The Plaza was crowded to overflowing, the *troupe* was choice and beautifully equipped, and the array of loveliness, fashion and enthusiasm not to be surpassed. The great *matador* was received as a victor from a hard fought field. He bore his laurels modestly, and addressed himself at once, like a man, to his work.

Though past the prime of life and activity, Montes was conspicuous for his athletic form and perfect composure. He had

"The eye of the hawk, and the fire therein"—dexterity which nothing but long practice, courage, and command of nerve can give, in the presence of such terrible and instant danger. When the bull came in, he would sit for a few moments on the barrier, and watch his motion. Apparently satisfied as to the character of the animal by this brief observation, he would descend into the arena, and place himself where he pleased. He would call the bull—attract and mock him with his cloak, backwards and forwards and again—and yet not desert a circle of ten feet in diameter. Where the *banderilleros* would fly and leap the barrier, he would avoid the charge by the slightest inclination of his body, without a step to the right or left. Once I saw him call the bull, and as the furious animal rushed towards him, Montes confronted him with folded arms and steady gaze. The bull turned instantly aside, and attacked some other of the company. It seemed, indeed, as if his mastery over the wild brutes was absolute—as if, to use the language of one of the journals, "they knew him and respected him." To me, I confess, it was incomprehensible; to the reader it will, I fear, be incredible.

The killing of the bull by Montes was a very miracle; no butchery, no side blow, no loss of swords, no hurry, no help. In one and the same instant the sword flashed behind the crimson cloak and the *matador* was wiping the blood from his blade, with the victim at his feet. I saw the whole Plaza rise to a man, in admiration of one such blow. The newspapers were absolutely glorious in their accounts of the *maestro's* performances; but the details of their descriptions, though no doubt interesting to the fancy, were as unintelligible to me as the history of a milling match in Bell's Life in London. I endeavored to educate myself up to the proper level, by reading the treatise of Montes himself on *Tauromaquia*—a work of considerable reputation; but I found it as scientific as a book of surgery, as deep as one of Mr. Emerson's Essays. Having had occasion, at the time, to turn to Ford's Hand-Book—which is full of knowledge and admirable description in regard to sports of the arena—I fell by chance on that singular passage in which he gives vent to his nationality, by speaking of the "quick work" which "a real British bull, with his broad neck and short horns, would make with the men and horses of Spain!" I could not but feel curious to know what the patriotism of the writer might induce him to think of a boar hunt with prize pigs.

Since my return from Spain, Montes has fallen before a mightier *matador* than himself—having died of a fever, or a doctor, at home, in his bed.—The account which I have of his decease sets down his age at 46. In the ring he appeared at least ten years older. "Six bull fights," says his chronicler, "bore his coffin in silent sadness. * * * He was of noble family, but was compelled, by the reduced circumstances of his father, to gain his subsistence with his own hands. The destiny of a day laborer, however, did not furnish a field broad enough for the movements of his soul. In his straits he sought a door to the temple of fame, and he found it. He elevated his art to a height unknown before, and the whole world beheld with awe the triumphs of his skill and valor!"

What is glory, after all? And what lacks Montes but his Homer, to live as long as Ajax? Is not the hero thrice blessed who slays only cattle?

THE OLD ATHEIST!—Dead! and of all his wealth not sufficient to bury him with proper decency.—Died, doubting to the last, poor old gray-headed Atheist!

Years ago his home was a palace. His daughters were beautiful; his sons stately and noble. He gloried in his unbelief. "His eyes stood out with fatness." It seemed hard to the poor Christians, and one was tempted to say, "It is better with the wicked than the good."

But by these wet clods, on which the rain drops dismally, lies his pine coffin. And the sexton strikes it with his shovel, and coarse jests profane the "garden of God."

"Poor old Atheist!" One daughter lies broken-hearted in an early grave. One in a foreign land wanders under the weight of his curse. The young son, the "old man's darling," rots in jail; the other died drunken.

All were Atheists. Prosperity kept them company long. Their ships sailed in safety. Their orchards were never blighted. Sickness tainted not their beauty, care and disappointment left their hearts alone.

But to-day where are they, with the wealth and glory of prosperity?

Ay! it is true.

"The mill of God grinds late—*but it grinds to powder.*"

From the U. S. Fireman's Journal.
BOSTON, June 5th, 1852

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.—Messrs Mortimer & Mowbray, of Baltimore, have conferred a great blessing on humanity, in their purchase from the discoverer of this efficacious medicine—Dr. Hampton—the privilege of manufacturing it. We have received several letters from old acquaintances, now resident in Baltimore, who, for years past, have been afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma, and Rheumatism, in their worst forms, and many other distressing complaints, engendered by over-exposure to severe climate, violent exercise of the lungs, and general debility of the system arising from impure blood; with every one of whom instant relief and at last *positive cures, have been effected.*

When such information from reliable sources, reaches the public press, we consider it a duty it owes to mankind to give it all the publicity in its power.

Our readers, South and West, may rely upon the recommendations of our friends in relation to this medicine; and to those North and East, we can only say that, if no agencies exist among them for the sale of the VEGETABLE TINCTURE, a remittance of One Dollar to Messrs. M. & M., Baltimore, will insure the reception of a bottle of it.

See advertisement to-day. For sale by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C.

Holloway's Pills, the most popular Medicine for the cure of Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Complaints.

Captain Smith, residing at Popular, who had spent the greater part of his life at sea, and a considerable portion of that time in warm climates, suffered dreadfully from a liver complaint and bad digestion, and often to such an extent that he thought it was impossible for him to recover. He followed the advice of medical men, both at home and abroad, but without benefit. He then commenced with Holloway's Pills, and soon experienced so much relief, that he persevered in taking them for a few weeks, when he found his health perfectly restored.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50, each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

A Lady of our Acquaintance.

MRS. POWELL, No. 18 STANTON ST. NEW YORK. Was troubled with liver complaint for a long time, and after trying many remedies, was advised to try Dr. M'Lanes Celebrated Liver Pills. She did so and says that with one box she was effectually cured.

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, costiveness, and general irregularity of the bowels, and all diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge Dyspepsia. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated disease, may rest assured that the source of all their maladies is in the liver, and for its correction the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. Try them. The money refunded if not satisfactory.

P. S. The above valuable remedy also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. BOBBITT.

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 24 instant, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. JACKSON W. NANCE, to Miss S. A. FORT.

DIED,

In this town, on the 8th inst., MARY E., consort of Thaddeus W. Dunham, aged 22 years.

In this town, on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst., LEWIS H., son of Hiram and Sarah Ann Jarroll, aged one year and eighteen days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

[COM.]

In this town, on the 12th inst., Mr. WALTER G. SIKES, of Brunswick county, but for the last two or three years a resident of this town, aged about 61 years.

In Duplin county, on Monday, the 25th ult., MARSHALL M., infant son of James W., and Elisabeth M. Kennedy, aged 1 year 5 months and 23 days.

In Duplin county, on Friday morning, the 20th ult., Miss MARY E. GRAHAM, aged 29 years.

In Sampson county, on the 31st ult., Mr. WILLIAM FRYER, Jr., aged 28 years, son of Maj. William Fryer, Sr.

In Bladen county, on Sunday, the 7th inst., after a few hours illness, Mrs. MARY ANN GRIMES, consort of James Grimes, aged fifty-three years. The deceased had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for the last 30 years, and has left a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.—COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 6—Steamer Brothers, Creele, from Willis' Creek, to Jno. Banks; with two boats in tow.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Hobart, from New York, to M. Costin; with mdse.

7—Schr. John P. Brown, Collett, from Philadelphia, to G. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

7—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 65 passengers.

8—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 55 passengers.

Aug. 8—Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

9—Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Aug. 9—Schr. Emma A. Henning, Taylor, fm Charleston, to Russell & Bro.

Schr. Monterey, Somers, fm Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

U. S. M. Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 80 passengers.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 102 passengers.

10—Schr. Bizantium, ——, from Nantucket, to Kidder & Martin.

10—Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Matin; with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Sumner, from Baltimore, to Russell & Brother; with mdze.

Schr. Iowa, Davis, from Hyde County, to Master; with 1800 bushels corn.

Schr. Topaz, Lewis, from Hyde County, to Master; with 1700 bushels corn.

Schr. S. Catharine, Taylor, from Carteret, to W. C. Howard; with 1900 bushels corn.

Schr. Dixon H. Swindell, Douglass, from Hyde County, to DeRosset & Brown, with 1950 bushels corn.

Schr. Dolphin, Hill, from Newbern, to DeRosset & Brown; with 2200 bushels corn.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, from Washington, N. C., to Rankin & Martin; with 2000 bushels corn.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabun, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadburn & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. Express, Gibbs, from Hyde County, to M. Costin; with 1260 bushels corn.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Jones, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

11.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 105 passengers.

Aug. 11.—Schr. Caroline, Morrison, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay.

CLEARED.

7—U. S. M. Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 32 passengers.

8—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 25 passengers.

Aug 9—Schr. E. S. Powell, Crary, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 200 bushels pea nuts, 9 boxes copper ore, 140 bbls. rosin, 969 do. spirits turpentine, 13,000 feet timber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Aug. 9—U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 24 passengers.

Steamer Brothers, Carter, for Fayetteville, by J. Banks; with one boat in tow.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 35 passengers.

10—Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

11—Schr. Wake, Briggs, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Emma A. Henning, Taylor, for Charleston, by Russell & Bro.; with 305 bbls. spirits turpentine, 80 do. tar, 100 do. pitch, 4 boxes mdze., 11 bales domestics.

11—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 42 passengers.

DISASTER.—Schr. Waterville, from Boston, for this port, put into New York 5th inst., having been in contact with an unknown vessel, losing jibboom, foresail, &c.

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an Act to incorporate "The Merchant's and Farmer's Bank," in the town of Wilmington.
August 11th, 1853. 49-6w

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

REV. WM. H. BOBBITT will open a School, in the town of Wilmington, on the first Monday in October next.

A Circular containing terms, &c., can be found either at the store of Wilkinson & Esler or at G. H. Kelley's.
August 12. 49-13Oct.

VALUABLE PINE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Turpentine and Timber Land, containing about two thousand acres more or less, lying in the neighborhood of Whitehall, Bladen county, and within two to four miles of the Cape Fear River.

The above lands, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be offered at public auction, in the town of Elizabeth, on Monday of next Superior Court of Bladen county.

For particulars and other information apply to
J. A. ROBESON.
Bladen county, August 12th, 1853. 49-4w

HOUSE, SHIP AND SIGN PAINTING, AND PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber is now prepared to do all work in his line on as reasonable terms as it can be done in Wilmington. Paterns of paper may be found at his shop, on Market street, one door from Second street; and all orders left there or at Mr. L. B. HUGGINS' will be promptly attended to, and the work done accordingly. PETER A. DAVIS.
Wilmington, August 9th, 1853. 286-1t—49-1t*

LOST,

ABOUT the 25th July past, a small RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, fastened by a steel hasp or latch.—The pocket book contained a four and four one dollar bills; all the bills are believed to be North Carolina money. Also, a note of hand made by A. B. Averitt, for one hundred dollars, dated the latter part of January, 1853, and two other small notes, ($2 each,) drawn by J. B. Wilkerson. Also, one note drawn by Samuel H. Williams and John Heath for thirty dollars. All the above notes are payable to the subscriber. All persons are forewarned against trading for the same, as payment has been stopped to any person except myself.

A reward of eight dollars will be given for the return of the pocket book and its contents.
ZACHARIAH WILLIAMS.
NEW-BERNE ROAD, *near Wilmington, N. C.*, August 5th, 1853. 284-3t—49-1t

STAVES AND HEADING.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES; also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., August 12th, 1853. 49-tlstD*

EDUCATIONAL.

A GENTLEMAN of Education and successful experience in conducting Academies and High Schools, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Principal in such an Institution. He will correspond with any Board of Trustees or individual having such an Institution to rent, establish, or revive. Address "Teacher," at JOURNAL OFFICE."
Aug. 11, 1853. 49-4t

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE Examining Committee will meet at my office on Monday evening of September County Court, at 7½ o'clock. S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.
Wilmington, Aug. 6, 1853 285-tf

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, on the South side of Dock Street, adjoining Mr. D. M. Foyles's lot. The dwelling house has six good rooms, two fire-places, and all necessary out-houses, together with a good carriage house, &c. There is on the premises a good well of water and garden; and the yard is well ornamented with shade trees. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the neighborhood good. Apply to E. HANSLEY.
August 2, 1853 281—48-1m

CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY, Part 1st. Price 25 cents, received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

RECEIVED this day, per Schr. LAMARTINE, from New York, 10 kegs Extra Butter.
August 10th, '53] C. DuPRE & CO.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

I will pay the *highest cash prices* for Wool, Beeswax and Dry Hides. W. C. HOWARD.
Com. Receipt & Gen'l Advert'g Telegraph Agency.

SUGAR—200 bbls. Clarified, Coffee, Granulated, Powdered, & Crushed; Leaf, New Orleans, Porto Rico, &c., for sale by W. C. HOWARD.
Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, ₱ lb.	5	@	6
Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
Beeswax, ₱ lb.	24	@	25
Bricks, ₱ M.	7 00	@	12 00
Cassilage, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	12½	@	16
Adamantine	22	@	40
Sperm	45	@	50
Coffee, ₱ lb.			
Java	13½	@	14
Laguayra	11	@	12
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	10	@	10½
St. Domingo	9½	@	10½
Cotton, ₱ lb.	9½	@	9½
Corn Meal, ₱ bush.	00	@	85
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₱ lb.	16	@	17
Eggs, ₱ doz.	20	@	23
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 30	@	2 50
Feathers, ₱ lb	42	@	45
Fish, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	none	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1		@	14 50
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	10 00	@	11 00
Herrings, East.		@	4 00
do. N.C. roe,		@	11 00
do. Smoked, ₱ box.		@	00
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00
Flour, ₱ bbl.,			
Canal	6 00	@	8 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	6 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	5 75
Grain, ₱ bush.			
Corn	65	@	70
Oats	00	@	00
White Beans		@	0 00
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Rice, rough	00	@	0 00
do., clean, ₱ lb.	4	@	4½
Hay, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00
Northern	90	@	1 00
Iron, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ₱ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
Liquors, ₱ gall. (domestic)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	00	@	32
Gin	30	@	35
Brandy	00	@	35
do. Apple	37½	@	1 00
Lumber, ₱ M. (River.)			
Floor. B'd's	00 00	@	12 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 00
Scantling	6 00	@	6 50
Molasses, per gallon.			
New Orleans	00	@	00
Cuba	22	@	23
Nails, ₱ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
Rope, ₱ lb.	12	@	13
Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl.	15 00	@	16 00
Prime	12 00	@	13 00
Baicon, ₱ M.	7 00	@	12 00
Candles, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	12½	@	16
Adamantine	22	@	40
Sperm	45	@	50
Coffee, ₱ lb.			
Java	13½	@	14
Laguayra	11	@	12
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	10	@	10½
St. Domingo	9½	@	10½
Cotton, ₱ lb.	9½	@	9½
Corn Meal, ₱ bush.	00	@	85
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₱ lb.	16	@	17
Eggs, ₱ doz.	20	@	23
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 30	@	2 50
Feathers, ₱ lb	42	@	45
Fish, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	none	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1		@	14 50
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	10 00	@	11 00
Herrings, East.		@	4 00
do. N.C. roe,		@	11 00
do. Smoked, ₱ box.		@	00
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00
Flour, ₱ bbl.,			
Canal	6 00	@	8 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	6 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	5 75
Grain, ₱ bush.			
Corn	65	@	70
Oats	00	@	00
White Beans		@	0 00
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Rice, rough	00	@	0 00
do., clean, ₱ lb.	4	@	4½
Hay, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00
Northern	90	@	1 00
Iron, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Result of the Canvass in this District.

We presume that, in spite of all the extravagant talking that has been heard for the last few weeks, hardly any sensible, thinking man anticipated any other issue to the contest in this District than that which the returns present. These latter, although still partial, leave no sort of doubt of Mr. Ashe's election, by a larger majority, the changed state of the District being taken into account, than he ever received before. Of course, we are pleased with this result, as a vindication of our course, a triumph of what we felt called upon to support and an endorsement of our judgment in the verification of the predictions we had made during the progress of the canvass. These predictions were made cautiously and after a full examination of the ground, and we should have been very much surprised by any different result. It is neither our wont nor our wish to exult over defeated opponents, the great majority of whom we believe acted in perfect sincerity. Mr. Leak himself, no doubt, was deceived in regard to the state of public feeling, and was lead to suppose that he had some chance of beating Mr. Ashe, even in his own County. It is not necessary now to say how egregiously he and his advisers have deceived themselves and others. His coming out and his whole canvass, from beginning to end, was a series of blunders;—would that we could believe his errors were those of the head only, but truth and candor force us to a different conclusion—a conclusion which it pains us to come to in regard to any man, but more especially where the individual in question *has* occupied some position in the party with which our convictions have led us to act. Afflictions are said to chasten the heart, and subdue evil passions. We hope that this may exercise some such beneficial influence over Mr. Leak. It ought to, for he is about the worst beat man we know, or have heard of. Perhaps he may now realize the fact, that there are other methods quite as successful in political life, as making personal and uncalled for attacks upon the conductors of independent presses. The fable of the viper and the file may acquire a new significance. But let it pass,—it is too small a matter to recur to, save for purposes of amusement. The thing is over. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* So vanisheth W. F. Leak & Co.

As we have already remarked, the great body of those who were led to vote for Mr. Leak, beyond doubt acted in good faith. The course of some, however, is before the public—it is for that public to form its own conclusions, and treasure them up *for future reference.* We leave this where it belongs.

After a hot tramp and travel during the dog days, Mr. Ashe can rest, alike satisfied with the result, and flattered by the marked compliment which its magnitude implies. The good old Cape Fear district *is* a great district, and when she takes a notion to do a thing, she is hardly to be fooled out of her notions.

Barring some odd kinks now and then, we used to think our friend Powell, of the Cheraw Gazette, rather a clever, good fellow, and, for that matter, we think so yet; but, at times, he, like most of us, will thrust in his oar where he has no sort of business, and must not complain if, in such cases, it should happen to him, as to others so offending, who are apt to get more kicks (on paper) than coppers for their pains. The whole sum and substance of any and all allusions by the press of this District to Mr. Leak in connection with Cheraw, were founded upon his own declaration, made repeatedly at divers occasions, but more particularly at a meeting held in Rockingham, the place of his (Mr. Leak's) residence, to the effect that he could not subscribe any thing for a Road to Fayetteville, in this State, because all his interests led him to Cheraw, in South Carolina. The press of this District contended that, by his own statement, his interests were not identified with that of the section he aimed to represent. This, we think, was a perfectly fair and proper consideration to be presented to the people. People seldom choose their business agent from among the ranks of their rivals, and the same will apply in the present case, without necessarily involving any personality in the matter. All this was right and usual, and if Mr. Powell, of the Cheraw Gazette, happened to get a rap or two over the knuckles for his uncalled for intermeddling, that ought not to make him mad and use hard words; it don't look right—in fact, it is not right, nor sensible nor proper. You had better "keep cool!"

Of course, Mr. Powell don't like our saying that Cheraw is on the decline. We do not know that it is positively so, but, as compared with other places, it is—or, at least, it seems so to us. If we are mistaken, we should be only the more pleased; and we are glad to learn from the Gazette of Wednesday last that there are evident signs of improvement.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—We notice from the *Free Press* of last Friday, that the editorial connection of E. CANTWELL, Esq. ceases with the present number of that paper, which will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. JOHN E. BOWERS and JAMES H. SMITH, as a Temperance paper.

From Europe.

The Steamships Washington and Niagara arrived at New York on the 4th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 20th and 23d ult., respectively.

The opinion seems to gain ground that the Russian and Turkish difficulties would be settled without war. Negotiations had been resumed under the auspices of France and England, and a compromise proposed. All apprehensions of war seem, for the time, at least, to have passed away—something will be done to soothe the pride of Turkey, but Russia will obtain all the substantial advantages she seeks for.

SMYRNA.—*The Costa Difficulty—Threatened Battle between the American and Austrian Corvettes.*—The latest advices from Smyrna in regard to the Kossta affair state that the American and Austrian vessels had determined to fight, and had actually cleared their decks for action when the British and French Consuls interfered and prevented hostilities. It was afterwards arranged than Kossta should be given to the French Consul until the affair should be settled at Constantinople by the French, Austrian, and American Ministers. Kossta was accordingly landed, and in chains escorted by the Austrian marines to the office of the French Consul.

CHINA.—China dates are to May 14th. The rebels had caused the Bible to be translated into Chinese, and this had created an immense excitement, and a complete overthrow of the Tartar dynasty was anticipated. The insurgents had raised the banner of Christianity, and were preparing to march upon Pekin. The Protestant worship was permitted. Nankin was represented to be in a state of ruin, and the whole province in a condition of anarchy.

The commander of the British steamer Hermes had returned from an expedition to the seat of the rebellion where he had explained the neutral position of the foreign powers. He states that the insurgents had adopted the Protestant form of worship, recognizing Jesus Christ as the Saviour, the Trinity, and the Ten Commandments.

From the New York Herald.

Abdul Medjid,

THE SULTAN OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Abdul Medjid was born on the 20th of April, 1824, and was but sixteen years of age when called to succeed his father, whose death was announced on the 1st of July, 1839, though it is supposed that it occurred some days before. The ceremony of installation was performed on the 11th, when he was girded with the sword of Osman with all the ancient formalities. He is tall and well formed; his head is fine and regular; his deportment graceful and noble; his auburn hair is always covered by a red calotte, similar to that worn by the meanest of his subjects; his eyes are of a grayish blue, soft and penetrating. His habitual costume is the military dress of his empire—a dark colored tunic, buttoned up to the neck; no warlike accoutrement, except a sabre suspended at his side, and similar to that which every citizen may gird in the hour of danger; no golden embroideries nor dazzling colors upon his habitual dress.

The decorations which the Sultan confers have the form of a sort of gold medal, on which is engraved his signature, and the importance of which depends upon the number and value of the diamonds which surround it. The supreme mark of favor of this kind, the most enviable decoration, is the miniature portrait of the Sultan, surrounded by jewels, and suspended to a gold chain; women may receive this decoration, which they wear attached to the left shoulder. Three christian ladies possess it at this moment. One of them, the Princess V——, lately received this august present in Moldavia, in presence of a young Turk in high office, who had been brought up near the person of Abdul Medjid. "Behold him," said he, inclining himself profoundly before this portrait: "behold him! that master whom we revere, not because he is powerful, but because he is good! Never," added he, "has that angelic heart permitted a drop of blood to flow, either to extend or to secure his power; the life of others is so sacred in his eyes, that when it behooves him to pass sentence of death, even on a criminal, he takes refuge in the retirement of his apartments, secludes himself there, and becomes inaccessible to all; there he, in an anguish, asks within himself if God can have given him the power to blot out forever a man from the number of the living." On his accession to the throne it became necessary for him, in accordance with the custom, to sacrifice a lamb; he refused to do it. "If that is the price of the throne," said he, laughing, "I choose to renounce it."

The Sultan Abdul Medjid has conducted the Administration of Turkey upon the policy of his eminent father. Called, when yet a child, to the exercise of absolute power in an immense empire, his father bequeathed to him the overwhelming burden of a country weakened by unfortunate wars and undermined by secret intrigues. His first step on ascending to the throne was to entirely reorganize the army, upon the best of European model. With the utmost liberality, he granted to the Christians privileges and immunities; he founded schools where Catholics, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Musselmen live side by side, instructed each by the ministers of their respective religions, and attended each by persons of the same religious persuasion; and the grateful Christians contributed the aid of their experience to all the reforms of the young sovereign. They assisted him to establish his schools; they organised his armies; they exercised his navy. Thus has been realized by the son that great saying of the father, "I wish my subjects to be recognized, the Mussulman only at the mosque, the Christian only at the church, the Jew only at the synagogue." In his reign taxes have been equalized, and the general prosperity of the country so much advanced, that its population is annually increased by immigrations of the subjects of neighboring States, drawn to Turkey by the comforts of an enlightened and comparatively free government. In carrying out the new system of reform called Tanzimat, the present Sultan has encountered the most formidable obstacles, both by rebellions at home and by ambitious tyrants of other countries, who seek to despoil him of rich and valuable territory. The reform undertaken by the Sultan Mahmoud, with the design of giving unity to the Ottoman Empire, and pursued with an implacable will through fire and blood, has been continued with singular good fortune by his successors, but by means quite different. The mere exercise of justice, tempered by a touching goodness, has sufficed to the Sultan Abdul Medjid for rallying around his throne all the diverse races subjected to him, and which a little while ago implored the succor of Europe. Reform has been pursued with unwearied ardor. The amelioration of the discipline, the equipment and the organization of the army, concession in favor of the establishment of railroads, and the creation of a bank, were about to place Turkey in a position to encounter force as well as civilization. Once entered into the family of European interests, she would have eluded all dangers by the transformation. To prevent this result, at any price, is the object of the attack now made upon her.

If Turkey get happily through the present crisis, repose will be secured to her for some time. Her progress may be developed at leisure, and reform, carried into all parts of her administration, will yield the fruit which is expected from it. That is what the adversaries of Turkey found it their interest, at any cost, to prevent; that is what occasioned the extraordinary demand to protect populations who have no need of protection, and who would consider as the worst of calamities any change having for its object to withdraw them from the government of the Sultan. The present attitude of Turkey, dictated by wisdom and courage, the loyal and firm policy of her allies, will destroy, it is to be hoped, present complications, and prevent their recurrence.—Those young populations will be left free to perfect their institutions and to offer to Europe the tribute of their strength and of their riches; they will increase for civilization, and not for slavery.

Japan.

A German traveler, Mr. Gerstaeker, has published a volume of interesting travels, and whose powers of observation and trustworthiness, particularly as regards countries little visited, render him a desirable narrator, thus pronounces on the results of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan:

"By love and kindness neither America nor any other nation can expect to get anything out of the Japanese. I have not the least doubt that the Emperor will refuse to receive the Ambassadors, or if he does grant them an interview, he will dismiss them again without even promises; and yet the Emperor of Japan is not so ignorant of affairs as people commonly suspect. He has all kinds—and the best of them—of geographical and historical works translated into his language, and interpreters for nearly every country: and he is wide awake by this time as to what others are about, and what he is to expect. It is not likely that he should be ignorant of the power of his antagonist; still I do not think that he will be persuaded to anything; and then the question arises if other nations will take what they cannot get with free will; will it not be necessary to frame a new order of laws stating the certain sum or amount of property, where stealing ends and justifiable possession commences?

"It will not be such an easy war with the Japanese though—the richest bees defend their hives the most fiercely, and the Japanese are far better soldiers than the Chinese; their coasts being guarded by cliffs and rocks while the unsteady weather and sudden gales of those latitudes, are also in their favor against an approaching or cruising enemy. The smaller islands may be taken, I have no doubt—at least, cut off, from connection with the larger ones; but hostile nations will find the Japanese far better prepared for an attack than they now suspect. Another difficulty with the Japanese will be the impossibility of half measures. If the Americans do force an entrance at some point—and it is as likely as not that they may do so—and do not take the whole island, they will be walled in, in a very short time, and permitted to see little enough of their neighbors. Still the islands are too small to resist for any length of time renewed attacks; and his Mejesty will have to yield first his country and then his crown, about as willingly as the Californian Indians, or Sikhs, or Australian blacks, or, in fact, all other nations that have seen their countries overrun by strangers and enemies."

INDISCREET.—The "Live Giraffe," heretofore a neutral paper, has commenced dabbling in politics—Tall as the animal is acknowledged to be, in his last issue he is over his ears in the Venable controversy. Everything to lose and nothing to gain, we fear.

THE HERALD IN THE MARKET.—Swain, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is negotiating for the New York Herald. Last Friday he offered $400,000 cash for the whole concern, Hudson and all, or $70,000 per annum in perpetuo. Neither proposition has been definitely accepted.—*N. Y. Day Book, 1st inst.*

"Out of Business?"

"Buck Up,"

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

CHAPTER I.

"Out of business, are you, Ned? Well, that is bad," said Mr. Joseph Murdock, a stock-broker, to his nephew.

"Decidedly bad."

"But why did you leave Brown and Smith. That is a good concern."

"Salary was too small."

"Better than you get *now*, at all events," replied the worthy old gentleman, with a look of displeasure."

"Couldn't pay my way on it."

"Not on five hundred dollars!" and "Uncle Joe," as he was commonly called, held up both hands in astonishment.

"I am in debt at this moment," returned Ned with a rueful glance at his uncle.

"And likely to be. Of course you don't expect to pay your debts by wandering about the streets?"

"I expect to find business again."

"You do not expect to get five hundred dollars the first year, do you?"

"I intend to strike for a thousand."

"Strike! you won't hit it."

"Perhaps I shall."

"Ned you are going to the deuce, as fast as high living and dissipation in general will carry you."

"Why, uncle, I'm sure you don't know me."

"Sit down, Ned; let us talk it over. I want a young man in my office, and perhaps we can make a trade."

"Thousand dollars, Uncle Joseph," and Ned Murdock attempted to look sly.

"Not out of me, Ned."

"Can't live on less."

"Better die then. I want a young man to assist my book-keeper, run of errands—"

"An errand boy, you mean," and Ned felt hurt at a slight put upon his dignity.

"An errand boy then. My clerk intends to go into business himself, one of these days, and if you are attentive to business, here is an opportunity to advance yourself," and uncle Joe looked seriously into the face of his nephew.

"What is the salary?"

"Four hundred for the present."

"I should starve on it."

"Live within your means. When I was of your age, I lived on two hundred."

"Times have changed since then."

"What do you pay for board, Ned?"

"Six dollars a week. I board at a hotel."

"Six dollars a week! Ned, you are crazy," and uncle Joe's eyes stuck out "like two tallow candles."

"Two of us room together in the attic, so that they board us low."

"Should think they did—low for them, but high for you. Costs you a hundred for clothes, I suppose, don't it?"

"About that," replied Ned, evasively.

"Do you go to the 'play' often?"

"Not above once a week, except when there are stars on."

"Not *above* once a week! Ned, you are an extravagant dog; you will die in the poorhouse!"

"Pshaw! Uncle Joseph, *you* are old fashioned!"

"If it is old-fashioned to live within one's means, to pay one's debts, and wear an honest face then—thank God!—I *am* old-fashioned!" repied the worthy old gentleman, with considerable spirit.

"I mean to be honest, to practice all your old-fashioned virtues."

"You can't do it, Ned, on five hundred dollars a year, with your habits."

"Can't be honest?"

"No; it is not honest to run up a bill at your tailor's, which you have not the ability to pay; it is not honest to get in debt to support extravagant habits."

"You don't mean to say that I am *dis*honest, Uncle Joseph?" asked the young man, with a blush on his cheek.

"Well, well, we won't talk about *that* now. I want a young man, and if you have a mind to lay aside your extravagances, and go into my office determined to stick to your business, I will see to the rest."

"What salary shall I have, Uncle Joseph?"

"Four hundred, the first year," replied Uncle Joseph, firmly.

"But I can't live on that."

"Yes, you can. Leave your hotel and board in a private family. Quit the theatre and the opera, and pay as you go."

"But my debts?"

"How much do you owe?"

"About two hundred and fifty dollars."

Uncle Joe scratched his head, contracted his eyebrows, and looked decidedly stormy.

"Bad business, Ned," said he, after a few moment's consideration. "I could easily get you out of the scrape, provided I saw any hope of amendment on your part. You don't even say that you will reform."

"To be serious, Uncle Joseph, I can't see how I can reform I must *live* you know."

"And you must live within your means."

At this moment the penny post deposited a letter on the table, by the side of the stock-broker, the contents of which perfectly amazed him.

CHAPTER II.

The letter was from the attorney of Miss Mary Marker, a maiden aunt of Ned Murdock, formerly residing at the West. It contained the intelligence of the spinsters death. The old lady happening to have a fit of generosity when she made her will, and bequeathed to her graceless nephew the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Here was a god-send, and Ned leaped up six feet in the air with astonishment and delight.

But the worthy stock-broker was troubled; for although he was a broker, he was a good christian, and had the welfare of his nephew near at heart.—There was something about the youth he liked, notwithstanding he went to the play and boarded at a fashionable hotel.

His only object was the reformation of the young man, whose ruin and premature decay were foreshadowed in his daily habits. His proposition to employ him in his own office was merely a stratagem to obtain a hold upon him.

This legacy seemed to step between him and the accomplishment of his benevolent purpose.

"What are you going to do with this money, Ned?" asked he with a troubled countenance; "I am named as your guardian, you perceive.

"Bah, guardian! I am twenty-one next week, Uncle Joseph," replied the young man, unable to conceal the elation the astounding intelligence had produced in his mind.

"True; but this legacy may be the ruin of you, Ned."

"You are absurd, Uncle"

"I am sorry your aunt died so soon; I wish she could have been prevailed upon to live till you had come to the years of discretion."

"If I had known she intended to remember me in her will, I should certainly have expressed my desire that she might have lived forever, or some such hyperbole."

"What are you going to do, Ned? It is rather a serious question."

"Time enough to decide it when I get the money."

"Take my advice, Ned; settle yourself down in some quiet position, get another clerkship—don't go into business till you are more experienced in the ways of the world. You had better accept my offer, and take your first lesson in learning to live within your means."

"Be an errand boy on four hundred dollars a year, when I have ten thousand dollars in my possession? Did they do so in old times?" and Ned bestowed a good natured sneer upon his quiet old uncle.

"They learned to creep before they walked. If it will make any difference, I will give you the same salary you received at Brown and Smith's."

"Couldn't think of it, Uncle Joseph. A thousand would not procure my services, *now*."

The stock-broker sighed. Ned was as good as lost, in his opinion. There was no hope for him, and much as it troubled him, he saw no method of preventing the catastrophe.

For an hour longer Uncle Joe tried to prevail upon his wilful nephew to adopt a prudent system of living, and preserve his capital until a favorite opportunity occurred for investing it.

Ned was resolute. Visions of balls, operas, theatres, fast horses, and rich wife flitted before his excited imagination.

The sum of ten thousand dollars appeared to be inexhaustible. In vain Uncle Joe reasoned that its possession was only equivalent to an income of six hundred dollars. Ned was sure of being worth twenty thousand in five years, and fifty in ten. It never occurred to him that fast horses and the ope-

the principal

While they were debating [illegible] Murdock, a cousin of Ned, [illegible]

"Ah, Tom," said Ned, "how are you, I had quite forgotten to inform good uncle that you too were out of business."

"Is it possible!" exclaimed uncle Joseph; "both out of business. I hope you have not been foolish, Tom."

"No, Uncle, Tom is never foolish—one of your dignified boys—proper, and all that sort of thing," replied Ned.

"My services were no longer required. You know I only supplied the place of another," added Tom.

"You have been there three months."

"Yes."

"On thirty dollars a month!" added Ned, "and saved money at that. Tom will just fit your place, uncle."

"Do you want a clerk, uncle Joseph?" asked Tom, meekly.

"I thought of having another; but it is but small pay," answered the stock-broker, a little nettled, for he had created the want only to save the reputation of Ned.

"I should be very glad to enter your service even at a small salary. Anything is better than being out of business."

"Right, Tom, right," exclaimed the old gentleman. "The salary is four hundred, and you shall have the place."

And Tom took the place, while Ned, instead of adopting his uncle's excellent advice, moved down two flights at the hotel, rode out to Porter's every day, and went to the opera every night.

In due time the legacy reached uncle Joseph, who placed Ned in full possession.

In another month, a large gilt sign, bearing the "name and style" of a new firm—E. Murdock & Co., astonished the mercantile world, and Ned was no longer out of business.

The dignity of the new firm—the "Co." was merely a flourish of the artist's pencil to give *eclat* to the thing—demanded that the senior partner should have a wife. Fortunately for the felicitous carrying out of Ned's idea on this subject, things had for several months been progressing towards this event.

Our young merchant had paid his addresses to the daughter of a mercantile man, reputed to be wealthy, and now that "he had come to his possessions," there was no obstacle to an immediate marriage.

A house in a fashionable street was procured; the cage being ready, the bird was caught, and Ned found himself in the full enjoyment of life. Ned was no niggard, and things went on swimmingly.—Dinner parties, and tea parties, and evening parties followed each other in rapid succession.

Money flowed like water. Notes on three, six and nine months were given. Ned said the business was bound to prosper—like Richelieu, in the play, Ned said there was no such thing as fail.

One half of his legacy only had been invested in his business at the commencement of the operation. Six, nine and twelve months did the rest. But his housekeeping affairs absorbed the other half in less than six months. His wife was from a rich family, he reasoned, and must be supported in state.

At the end of those six months, when the first of the notes became due, Ned was not a little astonished to find that he had nothing to pay them with. He looked over his books to see where the ten thousand had gone to; it was only dust in the balance when weighed against his business and his family expenditures.

Bad debts and unfortunate speculations stared him in the face from every page, and Ned began to be a little troubled. A consciousness that he had been going too fast, crept into his mind. It was a disagreeable reflection, and when he went home to dinner that day, he dodged round a corner to avoid uncle Joe.

In the meantime, Tom had acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his uncle. The head clerk had left, and he had been installed in his place.—Living within his means, indulging in no fashionable dissipations, the future was bright with hope.

CHAPTER IV.

One morning while Ned was pondering on the unsatisfactory state of his affairs, a neighbor brought him the news of the failure of his wife's father!

Ned was horrified, for it must be confessed that in his present emergency, he had based some rather extravagant hopes on the fact of having a rich father-in-law.

It was a heavy stroke to his philosophy. The vision of a rich wife was suddenly and violently exploded.

A five hundred dollar note came due that day and he had been thinking of dropping into his father-in-law's counting room about 1 o'clock, to see if he had "anything over."

The thought of applying to uncle Joe occurred to him; but the worthy old gentleman was too blunt by half, and would be likely to tell him some homely truths.

The day wore away with vain devisings of means to extricate himself from his embarrassments. The note was not paid—was protested.

The next day, people who had long suspected that Ned was traveling too fast, began to see with a clear vision the true state of the case.

Before 2 o'clock, Ned was in Chancery!

"How's this, Ned?" asked uncle Joseph, entering the counting room.

"Don't mention it, uncle—don't mention it! Before you say a word, I will own that you were all right, and I was all wrong," replied Ned groaning in spirit.

"I did not come to reproach you, Ned—far from it. I gave the best advice I was capable of giving; but as you did not deem it advisable to follow it, of course I shall not taunt you in your troubles.

This was kind of uncle Joseph, and it was spoken in a kindly manner, without the slightest appearance of that triumphant "I knew it would be so," which wise old men sometimes assume. It went to Ned's heart, for Ned had a heart, notwithstanding the little foibles of his character.

"Why did you not come to me for assistance, Ned? I always meant well by you."

"My case was a hopeless one; and to tell the truth uncle Joseph, after what passed between us, I was ashamed to meet you."

"Fie! Ned"—and the old gentleman was highly flattered by his nephew's humility.

"I wish I had accepted your offer even at a salary of four hundred dollars a year; I should have been a great deal better off now."

"Well, well, we will not mind that now. The place is still open."

"Is it?" asked Ned eagerly.

"Tom is my head clerk. Of course I could not displace him."

"No, certainly not."

"But as you have a wife, I will make the salary six hundred now."

"Thank you, uncle; I will gladly accept the place.

Ned did accept it, and though it was a sad fall from his former position; he took his place at the desk in his uncle's office as the assistant of Tom, with the best grace in the world.

It is surprising how misfortunes will humble a man—how they will make him accept with joy a position at which, in the days of his prosperity, he turned up his nose in disgust.

Mrs. Murdock was in the main, a sensible person, and made the best of her altered circumstances. Three rooms in a retired street were obtained to supply the place of the fashionable residence in Tremont street, and the young couple went to housekeeping on a reduced scale.

Ned kept within his means this time. The humiliation of his fall gradually wore away, and he was surprised to find himself much happier than when they had been surrounded by all the appliances of wealth and luxury.

Ned remained three years with uncle Joseph, who annually increased his salary, thus enabling him to add to the comforts of life, and still keep within his means.

At the end of this period, the old gentleman finding himself old enough and rich enough to retire, gave up the business to his two nephews, who, we are happy to record, are now doing remarkably well.

MORAL.—When you are out of business, do not be over-nice; and when you have a legacy left to you, do not be rash.

LOST BAGGAGE.—The Michigan Southern and Northern, Indiana Railroad Company advertise in the Commercial, published at Monroe, Michigan, a list of *one hundred and ninety-four* packages of unclaimed baggage. These packages consist of trunks, valises, chests, handboxes, ox yokes, wagons, bedsteads, barrels, cupboards, axes down to a jug of boiled cider. They are to be sold on the 1st of September next, if not claimed.

[illegible] relates to [illegible] section of country which [illegible] observing her fondness for [illegible] was asked the name of the animal. The good woman answered by saying she called her "More-over."

"Is not that a strange name?" inquired the gentleman.

"Yes," said the pious old lady, "but I thought it must be a good one, as I found it in the Bible."

"Found it in the Bible!" quoth the gentleman,—"Pray in what part of the Bible did you find it?"

The old lady took down her Bible and with the utmost reverence, and turning to the text, read as follows:

"Moreover, the dog came and licked his sores."

"There," said she triumpantly, "have I not the highest authority for the name?"

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—An anecdote is related by Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, in one of his Free Soil speeches to this effect:

A couple came to me one night and wished me to join them in wedlock. I consented to perform the ceremony, and said to the man—

"Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife?"

"Certainly," he replied.

"Do you take this man to be your lawful husband?"

"Yes I do."

"Then you are man and wife—that's all."

Both looked with great astonishment, and the lady asked—

"Is that all?"

"Yes, that's all."

"Well," she replied, "I paint such a mighty affair after all."

DELAINE AND LOVE.—The local editor of the Albany Transcript states that no man under thirty-five can sit beside nine yards of delaine without becoming afflicted with palpitation of the heart.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 4th inst., by James L. Corbett, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, to Miss MARGARET ANN LEWIS. Also, on the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE, to Miss MARY BRIGGS.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 4.—Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to Wessel & Eilers; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Southerner, ——, from Fayetteville, to W H. McRary.

4—Schr. Wake Briggs, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

5—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 76.

6—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

CLEARED.

Aug. 5.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Derrickson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 25 passengers.

6—Steamer Southerner, Jones, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 4.—Bacon. 9½@10; Beeswax 24@25; Coffee—Rio, 10½@11, Laguira, 11½@00, St. Domingo 9@10; Cotton—Strictly prime, 11@00, Prime, 10@00, Fair, 10@10; Feathers, 35@37; Flour—Superfine, $5 25@5 40, Fine, $5 00@5 25, Scratched, $4 75@0 00; Corn, 75@85, Wheat, 70@80, Oats, 00@00. Peas, 75@80, Rye, 00@00; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@0; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 25@26, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) 1 50@1 60, Alum, (bushel,) 00@00; Flaxseed, $1 00@0 00; Wool, 27@28.

Cotton—Some 30 bales sold on Tuesday at 11c. Corn sells at lowest figures. Flour variable. Turpentine $2.—Spirits 35 cents.—*Observer.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—(Three days previous.)—Naval Stores.—The transactions since our last have been limited. Turpentine is quiet, with a small stock: Common Rosin is scarce, and full prices would be obtained for full sized barrels; Tar is exceedingly scarce, and selling in small lots as wanted at $3 25@$3 50; and Spirits Turpentine is dull at a small decline. The sales are 5@600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 43½@44c. cash, including small lots at the latter rate; 950 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 55@$1 57½, delivered; 750 North County, $1 37½ in yard, and 1 40@$1 42½, delivered: 600 No. 2, $1 75 in yard; and 1,300 White, 3 25@$4 75 @ 280 lbs.

Rice.—Since our last, sales of 250 tcs. have been made at $3 81½@$4 50, cash.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ON Thursday, the 25th of August, 1853, the undersigned, as Executors of the last Will of the late WILLIAM H. BEATTY, will expose to sale by public Auction at "Pleasant Retreat," the late residence of their testator, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, and consisting principally of the following articles, and effects—that is to say:

Household and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Waggons, Carts, Farming Utensils, Corn, Hay, Lumber, one Boat of about the capacity of 150 barrels, and many other articles. A credit of six months will be allowed, and the purchasers will be required to enter into bonds with good and sufficient sureties to secure the amount of their respective purchasers.

H. W. BEATTY,
C. B. MALLETT,
W. H. BEATTY, } Executors.

August 5th, 1853 48—3w

TAKE NOTICE.

PERSONS who have accounts of longer standing than three months, are requested to settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Work for the country must be paid for, or satisfactory reference given upon delivery. This rule will not be departed from.

We have for sale cheap one Tar Machine, built according to Viers, Townshend & Co.'s Patent, of good materials and workmanship, warranted tight. Also, one small Engine of our own manufacture, 9½ inch cylinder, 2½ feet stroke. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.

August 5th, 1853 48—3w

NEXT TO THE LAST CHANCE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, the 13th August, TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND lying on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, about one and a half miles west of the Whiteville Depot, at a place called PINE LOG; a better place cannot be found on the road to sell goods, and get pay for them, too, or carry on the Distilling business. We will also sell, at the same time, a good TURPENTINE STILL AND FIXTURES, and a LOT OF TURPENTINE. A credit of six months will be given; note and good security required.

SMITH, JONES & CO.

July 29, 1853 36-ts

$20 REWARD.

WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery in any Jail, so that we can get him again, (my negro fellows SAM) Sam is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—dark complected. He absconded a few days since, and it is supposed he will make his way back to Ashe county, N. C.

DORTCH & BARNES.

Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 48-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

James B. Pigford and wife, vs. Wm. H. Smith, wife and others. } Petition to sell lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Samuel Torrans and wife, Sarah Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, to answer or demur to complainant's Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, PATRICK MURPHY, Clerk and Master of said Court, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1853.

Teste: P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

July 8th, 1853 44-6w

NORTH CAROLINA UMBRELLA STORE.—The demand for and sale of Umbrellas, is rapidly increasing.—The best stock in the State, may be found at No. 1, Granite Row.

Also a few fine Walking Canes, for sale low.

Aug. 5, C. MYERS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, per Schr. Wm. H. Smith:—

20,000 lbs. of prime, extra and No. 1, White Lead;
5,000 " Zinc White, in Oil;
1 case of Prass. Blue, in Oil;
2 " " Chrome Green;
1 " " Paris "
5 " " Chrome Yellow. Also, 50 bbls. fine Linseed Oil, Bar Umber, and Tens De Srenna, ground in Oil. For sale cheap at

C. & D. DuPRE'S,
Drug and Chemical Ware Rooms.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by

J. C. & R. B. WOOD.
Contractors and Builders.

A NOVELTY.

I HAVE just received a case of soft white FUR HATS, the lightest Hat ever sold here, weighing only two ounces; they can be carried in the pocket.

July 27 C. MYERS.

AT COST.

THE BALLANCE OF MY STOCK OF MISSES and Infants' HATS I will sell at at cost, to close them out.

July 27 C. MYERS.

Schools.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 20th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academic is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenille School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unequal facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided on by the Trustees.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission signed by one of the heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness or death, nor will any money be refunded in case of expulsion or voluntary withdrawal.

Students entering this Institution will be required to purchase admission tickets from the Secretary, and no student will be admitted until such ticket be exhibited.

The pleasant location and neat arrangement of the buildings, added to the acknowledged salubrity of Goldsboro', and the high reputation of the President, as an instructor and disciplinarian, will, it is hoped, secure to this infant Institution a patronage and support commensurate with its merits, and the wants of the community.

☞ Printed catalogues will be prepared at an early day, giving, in detail, the studies pursued and the regulations adopted, and will be forwarded to applicants free of postage.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary.

Goldsboro', June 22, 1853 253-1t—43-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 20, 1853—39-tf.]

JULY 8th.—Received this day the following cheap Publications: Flirtations in America, or High Life in New York. This Novel is one of the most intelligent and interesting that the season has produced. The Necromancer, or the Mysteries of the Court of Henry the Eighth, by